

THE DAILY HERALD

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. THE HERALD is fully prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy job printing in all the latest styles. Work perfectly and promptly done.

THE WEEKLY HERALD. A large eight page paper giving the local events of the week, published every Saturday. Just the paper to send friends for information regarding El Paso. Price \$2.00 per year—six months \$1.00.

THE WEATHER. UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU. EL PASO, TEXAS, March 22, 1898.

Barometer. Local Time 8:34 a. m. 30.1; Thermometer. 41; Direction of wind. N; Velocity of wind per hour. 10; Weather. Partly cloudy; Clouds. 25; Rain 24 hours. .00; Highest temperature last 24 hours. 71; Lowest temperature last 24 hours. 41.

THE largest Klondike item continues to be the fact that a large stream of gold continues to flow toward Dawson City.

OUR warships purchased from Brazil will come in handy on the reserve line. Their acquisition is another peace argument.

The Spaniards should not interfere in republican politics to the extent of creating a boom for Fitzhugh Lee for president in 1900.

BETWEEN the devil and the deep sea is an uncomfortable position to be placed in, but it is the same of ease compared to that of the wheat operator who has to stand his ground between May and July.

PROF. COIN emerges from the twilight shades to predict that there will be war with Spain. But he has nothing to say about the value of the silver standard in buying foreign warships and powder.

THOSE who witnessed the Maine explosion from the deck of the City of Washington, 200 feet away, state that the bow of the Maine rose so high in the air that 40 feet of the keel, painted green, was exposed.

OUR exports to England and her colonies last year reached a value of \$602,617,072, or more than half our total exports. Nearly all went out under the British flag, which Spanish privateers are not likely to disturb.

CAPT. DILLON needs no introduction to the people of El Paso, but the banquet tendered him last evening was a graceful one, and will tend to make his introduction into office more kindly and gracious as the good feelings of the citizens of El Paso so freely foreshadowed.

ONE of the numerous evidences of improved conditions among the manufacturing interests of the country since the adoption of the Dingley law, is found in the statement made by Du's Review of March 12, that the futures in the manufacturing industries during the first week of March 1898, amounted to only \$480,074, against \$1,088,758 in the corresponding month of last year under the Wilson law.

ANOTHER evidence that the Dingley law was not framed in the interests of the sugar trust comes to the surface in a statement made in a prominent financial publication of New York, in which it says: "Refiners who knew the profits of the business, and who had been 'long' on the stock for years, sold out. They do not dream of buying it back at present. Some of them doubt if sugar will ever again be the property it has been."

PRICES of farm products continue to advance while silver continues to fall. The last issue of Bradstreet's shows that in its table of 108 articles, more than one-half advanced during February, notably among them being leading farm products, while silver has continued to fall. A comparison of prices of nearly all farm products on March 10, 1898, with July 10, 1896, the date of the adoption of the Chicago platform, shows an advance of from 15 to 50 per cent, while silver has meantime fallen from 69 cents per ounce to 54 cents.

LATE reports from Nebraska show that the best-sugar enterprise of that state was so successful last year that the farmers have increased by 10,000 acres the area to be planted to beets during the coming season, and have done this in the face of the threat of reduction of prices of beets in case of the annexation of Hawaii. The reports of the increase in acreage are accompanied by a statement that a movement is on foot for the organization of co-operative sugar factories, to be owned by the prosperous farmers, whose condition a couple of years ago was held up by the silver people for the commiseration of the entire world,

SENATOR MILLS'S WITHDRAWAL.

A Good Campaign Document for the Republicans This Fall.

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1898. War talk and war preparations are the chief subjects of attention here. Congress having passed unanimously in both houses, the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000,000 in national defenses, is proceeding with its regular work, but nevertheless the Cuban situation is the chief subject of attention on the part of the administration.

The unanimous and cordial support which President McKinley is receiving must be very gratifying to him and to his immediate supporters. The disposition to criticize is confined to Cuban matters which made itself apparent in certain quarters a few weeks ago has absolutely disappeared.

President McKinley's course in this Cuban matter reminds me very much of the attitude of President Lincoln in regard to emancipation," said a student of national and international history, talking to your correspondent on this matter a day or two ago. "Everybody remembers, either from personal recollection or reading, how President Lincoln delayed action in regard to emancipation until public sentiment was thoroughly ripe in its support. For months before the issuance of his proclamation there were murmurs of criticism on his delay and murmurs increased until they became open and vigorous assertions. Still Mr. Lincoln delayed, and it was not until he saw that public sentiment was thoroughly ripe and practically unanimous in support of such a course that he acted. While there was at that time criticism of his delay, the calmer judgment of subsequent observation fully justified his course on that occasion. The course of President McKinley in this Cuban matter has it seems to me, been very similar to that of President Lincoln in regard to emancipation and the unanimity of public sentiment in support of his attitude now that a crisis is apparently at hand shows how wise has been his course and how thoroughly the people believe in his judgment and ability and that of his counselors in this crisis."

While Cuba has been the chief subject of discussion during the week there have been some political developments and incidents of special interest. One of the interesting features of the week has been the withdrawal of Senator Mills from candidacy for re-election to the senate. This withdrawal is due to the fact that the Texas democrats decided that no man who failed to support the Chicago platform and candidates in 1896 is entitled to participate in the primary elections. This would exclude from the primary election practically all who do not agree with Senator Mills that the 16-10 proposition is not a safe one. In his communication to the people of Texas on this subject he says: "Now that the great body of the commercial world has taken its stand against silver I do not believe it is in the power of the United States alone by its independent action to restore the value of silver to a par with gold at 16-10." This declaration of course excludes him as well as thousands of others who think as he does from the polls in the democratic primaries, by reason of the arbitrary action of the managers of the democratic party of Texas, and it thus becomes impossible to bring about the re-election of Senator Mills or anyone else who thinks as he does. By this process, therefore, the 16-10 wing of the democracy has ejected from the councils and ranks of the party a man who has been one of the most prominent leaders for many years and is thus being further away from themselves that great body of democrats who can not believe the free coinage proposition a safe one but who would gladly co-operate with the party on other matters.

Another incident of the week shows the high handed manner in which the silver men are attempting to carry out their plans to make the silver question the only issue of the campaigns of 1898 and 1900. This development relates to the populist party and to the vigorous opposition which has arisen in populist ranks all over the United States against the fusion which Chairman Butler is attempting to force upon the populists of the country. These protests have come from every section and so vigorous is the hostility to the proposition that in a number of instances the populists have met in state convention and elected anti-fusion men as members of the national committee to take the place of the fusionists now representing them upon that committee. This vigorous course on their part threatens the destruction of the fusion scheme. As a result Mr. Butler and his fusion associates set about the construction of a plan by which the action of the masses could be defeated by the limited number of which he is the head. He has prepared some amendments to rules governing the committee and proposes that they shall be adopted by the committee, the chief feature of the amendments being a rule which provides that changes in the national committee shall only be made with the approval of the committee itself. This of course would give to Mr. Butler and the fusionists of the committee which favors fusion the power to prevent the substitution of non-fusionists for those members favoring fusion, since it is understood that the Butler followers are in the majority in the committee. It is a curious performance, but quite in line with the dictatorial methods adopted by the silver men wherever they get a foothold whether in populist democratic ranks.

Much interest is felt here in some new developments which indicate a disposition on the part of capitalists in this country to adopt a sort of financial Monroe doctrine with reference to that great section of the American continent with which the United States so much desires to establish favorable trade and business relations—Central and South America. The effort of the Mexican republic to displace its gold bonds to capitalists of the United States has encouraged this idea and it is understood here that the prospects are that these efforts will be successful. This is now being followed by active steps in the way of establishing banks with United States capital in various Central and South American countries, and if these steps can be taken now seems likely it is believed that it will, in conjunction with the reciprocity treaties of the Dingley law result in great importance to our commercial relations with all of the countries lying to the south of us. It has been the policy of the republican party

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Especially is this true on those who work in old buildings, wrecking and destroying them. The clouds of fine dust which arise clog the throat and enter the eyes. It penetrates the clothing, too, and forces its way to the skin, where it irritates the skin and causes great welts to appear. Woe to the man who does not bathe daily, for in six months his body will be covered as if with scrofula, every decloration as irritating as a mosquito bite. If a man continues at the work he will be in a short time so sore and his flesh so dry and cracked that every move will be torture and years will be necessary to drive away the sediment which the pores have taken into the body.

"The life of a man who is employed in the wrecking business," said Mr. Vincent of the Missouri Wrecking company yesterday, "that is, I mean the working life, is about four years. If he takes excellent care of himself he may last longer. I have been in it nearly 15 years, but I bathe every day and change my flannel underwear every time. Woolen shirts must be worn and top boots will help to keep out the dust. But even then a man contracts that terrible and loathsome disease as if with scrofula, every decloration as irritating as a mosquito bite. If a man continues at the work he will be in a short time so sore and his flesh so dry and cracked that every move will be torture and years will be necessary to drive away the sediment which the pores have taken into the body."

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THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1898.

Assets.....\$237,876,308

Reserve on all existing policies 4 per ct. Standard and all other liabilities.....186,333,133

Undivided surplus, 4 per ct. Standard.....\$50,543,175

Outstanding Assurance.....\$951,165,837

New Assurance written.....\$156,955,693

Amount Declined.....\$24,491,973

HENRY B. HYDE, President. J. W. ALEXANDER, V. P.

Walter N. Parkhurst, GENERAL MANAGER, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

H. F. KETTLER, District Agent, I PASO.....TEXAS.

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Much interest is felt here in some new developments which indicate a disposition on the part of capitalists in this country to adopt a sort of financial Monroe doctrine with reference to that great section of the American continent with which the United States so much desires to establish favorable trade and business relations—Central and South America. The effort of the Mexican republic to displace its gold bonds to capitalists of the United States has encouraged this idea and it is understood here that the prospects are that these efforts will be successful. This is now being followed by active steps in the way of establishing banks with United States capital in various Central and South American countries, and if these steps can be taken now seems likely it is believed that it will, in conjunction with the reciprocity treaties of the Dingley law result in great importance to our commercial relations with all of the countries lying to the south of us. It has been the policy of the republican party

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SUNSET.

Weekly Tourist Car Excursions Without Change, Between San Francisco and Washington, D. C., Chicago, Pittsburg, Pa., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Leave El Paso on Fridays and Mondays for Washington, D. C., arriving Mondays and Thursdays via Southern Pacific company, New Orleans, L. & N. & Southern Ry.

On Wednesdays for Chicago, Ill., arriving Saturdays via Southern Pacific, New Orleans and I. C. R. R.

On Saturdays for Pittsburg, Pa., arriving Wednesdays via Southern Pacific, New Orleans, I. C. to Louisville, B. & S. W. to Cincinnati and B. & O.

On Sundays for Cincinnati, Ohio, arriving Thursdays via Southern Pacific, New Orleans and Q. & C.

To San Francisco, Cal., via Los Angeles, leave El Paso on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, arriving at Los Angeles first day each Franco-American Zone.

These cars are operated by the Pullman company on same plan as first class sleepers, and like first class sleepers are furnished complete with mattresses, curtains, blankets, pillows, sheets and pillow slips. New upholstered seats (cane) being put in and other improvements made. Clean sheets and pillow slips are put on every night.

Each car is in charge of a uniformed porter to make up berths and keep the car clean. T. E. HUNT, City Ticket Agent, El Paso, Texas.

Depleting the Ranges. The Solomonville, Ariz., Bulletin says it regrets to see the sale of cattle from the ranges in Graham county at this time, which is also applicable to Cochise county. Prices offered are high, it is true, but the cattle industry is one of the greatest sources of wealth in this county, bringing large sums of money annually to a class of men who are proverbially liberal and progressive in its use. The ranges are not now overstocked, and there is no reason apparent which would indicate a lowering of prices in the near future.

A cow that leaves the range for \$20 would if he used a calf during this year, enrich her owner \$15 and still be worth \$20 herself this time next year. It has been estimated that a yearling can be raised at a profit to the owner for \$18, and if the calf is sold at \$18, or even \$15, what other business can be looked to for such a handsome profit?

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over 100,000,000 bottles of this remedy have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe coughs that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it does not disarrange all dangerous consequences. Sold by all druggists.

Yellow Jaundice Cured. Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we published the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city, and all in vain. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Ely-tric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky."